## MASSACHUSETTS UNPIRD STATES SENATORS.

Our Boston Correspon

Boston, March 22, 1853. Tristram Dalton-Caleb Strong-George Cabot-Benjamin Goodhue-Jonathan Mason-Dwight Foster Samuel Dexter Theodore Sedgwick-John Quincy Adams Timethy Pickering James Lloyd Nathaniel Silsbee Joseph B. Varnum— Christopher Gore Harrison Gray Otis Prentiss Mellen-E. J. Mills-Eli P. Ashmun-Daniel Webster-John Davis-Rufus Choate-Isaac C. Bates-R. C. Winthrop-Robt. Rantoul, Jr .-Charles Sumner-Edward Everett.

Massachusetts has contributed her full share of minent men to the national Senate. It may be doubted if any State has sent as many superior men to that body, though she has occasionally sent small men there, and I much fear that the breed is not extinct. Enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Webster say, greatest of Senators to Washington. With all deference to their opinion, I do not think that Mr. Web ster was a greater man than Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Clay. We should not, in our admiration of one great man, be unjust to others. , And, so far as greatness is to be judged of by results, by the efforts of human action on men and nations, Andrew Jackson was greater than all three of them put together.

It is the custom to call Massachusetts a federal and a whig State, yet it is a fact that. for a large portion of the time since the existence of national par ies, she has had democratic administrations. Among her democratic Governors were Hancock, Samuel Adams, Sullivan, Gerry, and Eustis. I suppose that one great reason why she has the reputation of being uniformly a federal or whig State, throughout the Union, is to be found in the fact that her senatorial delegations, with very few and those not marked exceptions, have been composed of federalists or whigs. Whenever the nation has heard a great voice from the Senate, professing to expound the opinions of Massachusetts, it has been that of a federal statesman. Such democrats as have been in the Senate, have not been of the class that speaks by authority. When Mr J. Q. Adams, in the embargo times, ventured to say something on the democratic side, his mouth was closed in a very summary manner, and he was made to feel his place so unpleasant, that he forthwith resigned it. Mr. Varnum, the first democrat we elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, was not a first class man. Mr. Silsbee did not go into the Senate until old party lines had become obliterated. Mr. Rantoul was there but a few days; and Mr. Sumner, though no whig, is not exactly in full fellowship with the democracy.

The first two Senators of the United States, elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts, were Tristram Dalton, and Caleb Strong. There have been few more remarkable men in Massachusetts than Gov. Strong. He was born in Northampton, in 1744. He belonged to the legal profession. He was an active whig during the revolution, was a member of the convention that framed the national constitution. and also of the Massachusetts convention that adopted it. At the age of forty-five he entered the United States Senate, where he remained for seven years, and of which body he was a conspicuous member. He resigned his seat in 1796. He was Governor of usetts from 1800 to 1807, when he was beaten by-Mr. Sullivan, the democratic candidate, who had been Attorney General. In 1812 Governor Strong was run by the federalists, and defeated Elbridge Gerry, whom he had previously beaten in 1800 and 1801. He was re-elected in 1813, '14 and '15. He was eleven times chosen Governor by the people, and defeated but once. Being chief magistrate of the State during the war with England, he was at the head of those federalists of the ultra stamp, who acted as if they desired the success of England. though I think there are few advocates of the doctrine of State rights who would think of questioning the accuracy of his position on the militia question. During his terms of service from 1800 to 1807, he was moderate in his federalism; but from 1812 to 1816 he was rabid enough to satisfy the most thorough-going of that doomed party, which know neither how to maintain power or to gracefully abandon it. Previous to 1789 Governor Strong had been several times a member of the Legislature, and he received the appointment of Justice f our Supreme Court. In the United States Senate he was chairman of the committee that reported the law organizing the Supreme Court of the Union. Old federalists look back to the year when he was Governor as having been a sort of golden age, perhaps as much from their having been the years of their youth from any other cause. Some of the more antiquated of their number-gentlemen who were favored with a sight of the proof sheets of "Adams on Liberty" more than half a century ago-are, indeed. good-naturedly accused by "Young America" of voting for Mr. Strong every year, under the impression that he is still alive, and "the regular whig candidate." . He was an honest man, possessed of much talent, and his intentions were good. Had the federal party maintained its ascendancy he would have figured on the stage of national politics; and, as it was, he is the most prominent of all our old federal leaders who held only State offices, Mr. Strong's career as a national politician ceasing before the federalists were destroyed, and being confined to holding a Senatorship before that event. He was in his seventy-second year when he retired from public life, and has been long dead.

Mr. Dalton was Governor Strong's colleague during the first Congress. He was of the first class of senators, and went out of the Senate in 1791, never to appear in the national legislature again. He was a man of respectable talents, but there was nothing in his career that need detain us. It seems strange that, with so many able men at her command, Massachusetts should have passed them over when selecting her senatorial delegation, to confer one of its places upon a gentleman of no very great repu-

Mr. Dalton was succeeded by George Cabot, a federal leader of great renown and influence in his time, but not particularly well known to the present gene ration. Mr. Cabot was a native of Salem, where he was born, in 1752. During the Revolution he was a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and he was afterwards a member of the State Convention that adopted the constitution of the United States. He remained in the Senate until 1796, when he resigned his seat. On the organization of the Navy Department, Mr. Cabot was offer ed the place of Secretary, but he would not accept it. He was a man of very ardent feelings, and a thorough federalist—one of those men who in political warfare would have scorned to accept quarters, as they never dreamed of giving it. In those internal troubles that marked the condition of the federal party preparatory to its fall, Mr. Cabot sided with the Hamiltonian faction-the Adams faction not being sufficiently vehement and arbitrary to suit his domineering ideas. After leaving the Senate, Mr. Cabot took a prominent part in State politics, serving in the Legislature, or as a member of the Legislative Council. He was one of the Massachusetts delegates to that famous body (and terror of democratic fogies) the Hartford Convention, over the deliberations of which he was called to preside. The only error that can be charged upon that convention is, that it was ill-timed. Some of the doctrines which it put forth were such as would have been gladly endorsed by the original democratic republicans. That it contemplated treasonable action against the government, or did anything that might not have been with perfect safety done in public, is believed by none but bedlamites-excepting just before an election, when the skeleton of the convention, with two "bine lights" shining out of its eyeless sockets, and the mouth grinning at human folly, is paraded round, like an English Guy Fawkes, for the especial delectation of antique bigotry. I can very well remember when those two words, "Hartford Convention," formed the whole stock in trade of the New England formed the whole stock in trace of the New England democratic leaders. Such trash is now pretty nearly sall banished to that limbo prepared for the exclusive use of political follies, and the shelves of which coght to be grouning beneath their caoranas;

burthens. Mr. Cabot held principles that led logically to the popular practice of "re-annexation." His friend, William Sullivan, writing of him, almost twenty years ago, said:—"It is well remembered to have been one of Mr. Cabot's opinions, that this country must, sooner or later, submit (as in ancient republics) to the termination of freedom, through popular delusion. He thought the natural action of this spirit was most terrible in small communities, and that the prolonged safety of this jountry would be found in the diffusion of its inhabitants over a wide surface. He was, therefore, for continuing the unity of the American people, and avoiding the evils of party feeling, when limited to narrow spaces and to small numbers." For a different reason, the democracy of to-day are of the same opinion with the federal statesman of fifty years since.

narrow spaces and to small numbers." For a different reason, the democracy of to-day are of the same opinion with the federal statesman of fifty years since.

Mr. Cabot was a merchant ship. But, as has been said of him, he was something more than a merchant. He was a man of uncommon natural powers, which he had cultivated with great industry. With the exceptions of Mr. Webster and Mr. Dexter, I doubt if Massachusetts ever had an abler man in the Senate than George Cabot. I have heard it said that the Cabots of this country are descended from the John Cabot, a Venetian, who settled in Bristol (Eng.) in the reign of Henry VIII., and who was a great navigator, as was his son Sebastian; but as George Cabot had blue eyes and light hair, it would not seem that any of his ancestors were Venetians, unless a great change had taken place in physical appearances. It must be admitted, however, that some of Mr. Cabot's sentiments would have qualified him to sit in the Grand Council of the City of the Hundred Isles.

Mr. Cabot was succeeded by Benjamin Goodhue also a merchant, and of Salem, and a gentleman of some note in the political world. He was one of the eight representatives chosen from Massachusetts to the first Congress of the United States, and he was three times re-elected to the House. He was serving his fourth term when he was appointed by the Executive (the famous Samuel Adams) to fill the Senatorial vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Cabot. He was soon afterwards chosen a Senator by the Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March, 1797; but he resigned his seat in 1800, and, I think, took no hurther part in public life. His son, a wealthy merchant of your city, died a few years since. Mr. Goodhue married, for his second wife, a Miss Willard, of Lancaster, Mass., a daughter, or other near relation, to Abijah Willard, a famous tory of the Revolution, one of the Mandamus Councillors, and a man of character, property and influence, and a connection of Colonel Prescot, who commanded the Americans at Bun Cassius, who, as Tacitus tells us, survived both brother and husband for sixty years. Mr. Willard, the lady's brother, who is her senior, is also in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age. It is to be hoped that both will live to become centenarians, at the very

Mr. Goodhue was a Hamiltonian, and had the same hostile feelings towards Mr. Adams that were felt by most of the federal leaders. Hamilton had, indeed, bewitched them, and they could not do justice to any man who was supposed to stand in his way. In a letter to Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, he speaks of "Mr. Adams's insufferable madness and vanity," and expresses his joy at the prospect of that gentleman losing certain electoral votes, the Presidential election of 1800 being then at its height. There was little love lost on either side. Mr. Goodhue's colleague, during the greater part of his Senatorial life, was Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, in the county of Berkshire, and member of a colonial family of considerable reputation, which has been increased since our national existence commenced. Mr. Sedgwick had been a member of the House of Representatives, serving in the first four Congresses. He was chosen to succeed Mr. Strong in the Senate, much against his wishes, he states in his correspondence. He had, he Goodhue was a Hamiltonian, and had the

first four Congresses. He was chosen to succeed Mr. Strong in the Senate, much against his wishes, he states in his correspondence. He had, he said, made up his mind to retire; but, in spite of this resolution, he went back to the House of Representatives in 1799, and was chosen Speaker of that body. He was soon after appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and has the credit of having introduced courteous manners on the bench, they having been previously unknown there. Mr. Sedgwick was a strong federalist. He was a member of the State Convention which adopted the national constitution. Mr. Sedgwick was the only Senator ever seat from the extreme western part of the State, and he served but three years. He had been a member of the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1788.

The celebrated Samuel Dexter, whose name stands next to that of Daniel Webster on our list of Senators, succeeded to Mr. Sedgwick. He had previously served in the House of Representatives, and his reputation in politics and law was well established. He had also been a member of the Massachusetta Legislature. He was the son of a Boston merchant, and was born in 1761. He was one of the few able New England federalists who adhered to Mr. Adams at the time of his quarrel with Hamilton. On the 13th of May, 1800, Mr. Dexter was appointed Secretary of War, when President Adams turned Mr. McHenry out of that folice. The intention had been to give the place to Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice) Marshall; but having concluded to kick Timothy Pickering out of the State Department, the President gave the War Department to Mr. Dexter, and that of State to the Virginian. On the 30th day of Dec., 1800—being the last day but one of the eighteenth century—Mr. Dexter was made Secretary of the

of State to the Virginian. On the 30th day of Dec., 1800—being the last day but one of the eighteenth century—Mr. Dexter was made Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wolcott, who had held it from the time of Hamilton's withdrawal, having withdrawn from the office. Walcott sneered at the appointment, and insinuated that his successor would go over to the democrats, for the sake of keeping his place. On the going out of the Adams administration, Mr. Dexter resumed his professional labors, and was soon at the head of the New England bar. He had much business at Washington, where he was no unfair match for Pinkney, Emmet, and the rest of the great lawyers of that time. During the war with England, Mr. Dexter would not only not countenance the conduct of the Massachusetts federalists, but opposed it—patriotism rising superior to party feeling in his mind. He preferred to risk his party standing to doing anything that could be constructed into even a tacit approval of the factious course that was followed mind. He preferred to risk his party standing to doing anything that could be construed into even a tacit approval of the factious course that was followed by Strong, Otis, and most of the other federal leaders. This opposition to his former associates was carnest and effective, and led to a rupture of ties that had long existed. The democratic party put Mr. Dexter in nomination for Governor, though without his consent in the first instance, having been obtained; but it never could succeed in electing him. Mr. Dexter died suddenly, in 1816, of a disease of the heart. It is supposed that if he had lived he would have returned to the political field, where, in the fusion of parties that soon took place, he would not have railed to rise high. Mr. Dexter was not what is ordinarily called an eloquent man, but he had no superior in the country in powers of argument. He early took an interest in the subject of temperance, and was president of what is supposed to have been the first temperance society established in this country. He was a tall, darkcomplexioned man, whose appearance did not belie his Huguenot origin.

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art. Goodnuc's successor was Jonathan hason, or Boston, who served until March. 1863, through three seesions of Congress. Though not the equal of some of our Senators, Mr. Mason was a man of considera-ble talents and no little influence. He did not come into national office again until 1817. In 1816, when

into national office again until 1817. In 1816, when Mr. Ritchie, a young man, and son-in-law of Harrison Gray Otis, was nominated as their candidate for Congress in the Boston district, by the federalists, Mr. Mason was run against him, and was elected, receiving the support of the democrats. He remained in the House until 1820.

Dwight Foster, of Worcester, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Dexter's elevation to the cabinet. He had previously served in the House of Representatives from 1793 to 1799. His successor was the famous Timothy Pickering, of Salem, who entered the Senate in March, 1803, and remained there eight years. Mr. Pickering had served with credit during the war of the Revolution. He brought up the Essex regiment, on the nineteenth of April, 1775, against the British, but unfortunately arrived a little too late for service. It was the up the Essex regiment, on the nineteenth of April, 1775, against the British, but unfortunately arrived a little too late for service. It was the opinion of Washington, that if he had arrived an hour sooner, the British force must have been entirely out off—but no blame was attached to Col. Pickering for not reaching the scene of action sooner. In the administrations of Washington and John Adams, Mr. Pickering held, in succession, the offices of Postmaster General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. From the last named office he was turned out by Mr. Adams, for various alleged reasons, all of which can be summed up in the word Hamiltonianism. Mr. Adams spoke very contemptuously of his State papers; but Mr. Madison, who was a good judge of such things, thought highly of them. The President cannot be blamed for dismissing Mr. Pickering, who was a savage enemy of his, even while belonging to his cabinet. Elected to the Senate in 1803, Mr. Pickering was an "out-and-out" opponent of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. The democratic victories of 1810 and 1811, in Massachnaetts, had the effect of bringing his Senatorial career to a close in 1811. He was an honest, bold, and incorroptible man, of strong prejudices and intense feelings. He made use of strong language in debate. Mr. Ingersoll says:—"On a great field debate, in 1814, on the Lean bill, Mr. Pickering, in the course of his harangue looking through his spectacles, full in the Chairman's face, said, with great emphasis, swinging his long arm aloft, that he stood on a rock. I stand on a rock, said he, 'from which all democracy,' then raising his voice and repeating it, 'not all democracy,' then raising his voice and repeating it, 'not all democracy,' then raising his voice and repeating it, 'not all democracy,' then raising his voice and repeating it, 'not all democracy.'

rock of integrity and truth.'" In 1813, Mr. Pickering entered the U. S. House of Representatives, where he served until the close of the Fourteenth Congress, in 1817. During the war he was considered the leader of the Essex Junto, as he represented the

Congress, in 1817. During the war he was considered the leader of the Essex Junto, as he represented the Essex district.

Mr. John Quincy Adams entered the United States Senate in 1803, as successor to Jonathan Mason. He was then a federalist, and the poet-laureate of his party, though it must be admitted that his muse was more vigorous than elegant—more like an axewielder than the bearer of a diamond pen. He carried to the Senate, though but thirty-six years old, a greater amount of diplomatic experience than perhaps ever was possessed by any other member—certainly than by any new member. Beside having been with his father during a portion of his revolutionary diplomatic career, he had been early appointed to diplomatic stations by Washington. At the administration. It will always be a mystery whether he was honest in thus acting. Certain it is that if he acted honestly, never before or since was honesty so well rewarded, for the change made him Minister to Russia, Commissioner at Ghent, Minister to England, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. Truly, his career looks very like a forcible commentary on Macaulay's pungent remark, that many a success dates from a well-timed rat. Taking offence at the action of the Massuchusetts Legislature in choosing James Lloyd to succeed him, Mr. Adams resigned his seat, and Mr. Lloyd was then chosen for the balance of his term. It was thought that one cause of Mr. Adams's change of opinion was his belief that the Legislature of 1808 would be democratic in its character, and re-elect him. If so, he was mistaken, as the federalists obtained control of that body, after a hard fight, though the democrats succeded in re-electing Gov. Sullivan.

James Lloyd was a Boston merchant, and a man of talent. He was a powerful advocate of the creation of a large naval force. Mr. Hidreth, in his valuable "History of the United States," gives a speech that Mr. Lloyd made, in 1812, on this subject, which is full of good sense, and characterized by boldness and eloquence. He was for having thirty frigates built, and declared that in five days he could officer them from New England alone. He said that it would take a hundred British frigates to watch the movements of these thirty American vessels, which he proposed to divide into six squadrons, and order them to cruise over all parts of the ocean where Britain had commercial ships. But the government of that day had not boldness enough to follow this sensible advice. Mr. Lloyd left the Senate in 1813. In 1822 he was again a member of that body, succeeding Mr. Otis, and serving until 1826, when he again voluntarily retired.

Mr. Lloyd was succeeded by Christopher Gore, of Boston, a high toned federalist, and a man of much talent, and considerable experience in public life. He was a native of Boston, and born in 1738. Thoroughly educated, he soon became distinguished at the bar, and received from Washington the appointment of United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, being the first person who held the office. He seems to have been ambitions of a diplomatic life, for George Cabot writes to Secretary Wolcott, in 1799:—"I fulfil my own inclination, as well asspromise, in mentioning to you that Mr. Gore, one of our Commissioners in London, at the expiration of his present service, would willingly go to Constantinople or St. Petersburg, or any other court, as Minister Plenipotentiary, if the government should need a person for such an employment, and should think him capable of serving them acceptably. Mr. Gore has formed himself for such an office by assiduous study and attention for ten years, and certainly would be well received anywhore." But his diplomatic ambition was destined his service, where he h

Mr. Mellen was the only Senator ever taken from the "District of Maine," as that part of New England was then called, while it formed a portion of Massachusetts. He, too, resigned, after a service of two years, and was followed by Elijah H. Mills, of Northampton, who had been a member of the House of Representatives from 1815 to 1819. Mr. Mills served until 1827.

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Joseph B. Varnum, of Dracut, was chosen to the Senate in 1811, to succeed Mr. Pickering, one of the stoutest of democrats, taking the seat just vacated by the sturdiest of federalists. He had been a member of the House of Representatives from 1795 to 1811, representing the Middlesex district, which was as democratic as the county had been strong in its attachment to the principles of the Revolution. Mr. Varnum had been Speaker of the House, the only New England democrat who ever held the place. He was a sort of patriarch among the Massachusetts democracy, so that, when they had become poasessed of power, it was the most natural thing in the world for them to elevate him to the Senate, though there were abler men in their party than he. Mr. Varnum remained in the Senate his full term, going out in 1817, and so terminating a Congressional career of twenty-two years, which included two years of the administrations of John Adams, Jefferson, and Madison. But three men from Massachusetts ever exceeded Mr. Varnum in the length of their Congressional career—Daniel Webster, John Davis, and John Reid: and Mr. J. Q. Adams served about as long as Mr. Varnum. But Mr. Varnum's term expired in 1817, and he was succeeded by Harrison Gray Otis. It would have been difficult to present a greater contrast than was afforded by these two men. The one was a plain spoken, ultra democrat, who cared very little for the graces, but whom the consciousness of success had kept from degenerating. The other was the most elequent of federalists, a scholar and a gentleman, but who had become soured by the fallures of his party, and by the falsification of all his political predictions. During the administration of John Adams, Mr. Otis had been a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was there induential and popula was then looked upon as something desperately wicked—the fact that it was the most harmless of humbugs being a discovery reserved for our more enlightened day. That the federal party was at the very nedir of its fortunes, and that it could look for no redemption, were facts attributable to the conduct, at once wicked and foolish, of the federalists of Massachusetts. Mr. Otis received, therefore, on all hands, a most chilling reception. His name, his talents, his eloquence, and his character, worthy of admiration as each and all were, could not save him from cold treatment. He is understood to have left the Senate because he found his position so unpleasant there. At all events, he resigned his seat in 1822, and was succeeded by James Lloyd, the same gentleman who took Mr. Adams's place in 1809, and who cared for neither cold looks nor hard words, as he had that courage in which his more sensitive predecessor was deficient, and had not, beside, been so conspicuous for apparently unpatriotic conduct. Mr. Otis survived, until within the last few years, a relic of a departed age, but a disappointed man. He was once run for Governor of Massachusetts, but defeated.

Mr. Lloyd left the Senate in 1826. Nathaniel Silsbee, of Salem, was chosen to succeed him, and remained in the Senate until 1835. He was an old democrat, a wealthy man, and one of the few per-

sons of that class in Massachusess, who had aided the general government during the war with Ragaland, when it was scarcely use for an individual to do so in this part of the country. He had served in the United States House of Representatives from 1817 to 1821; but, though a democrat, Mr. Silabee did not belong to the Jackson party, which began to show its strength about the time that he entered the Senate. He was a national republican, and then a whig, supporting Mr. Adams, and then Mr. Clay.

The choice of a successor to Mr. Silabee gave rise to some very singular proceedings. Mr. Adams, after a brief retirement, resumed public life in 1831, as a member of the United States House of Representatives. The anti-masons made much of him, and run him for Governor. I believe. In 1833 the whig party was actually in a minority here; but, in 1834, in consequence of Mr. Merrick's "ratting" to them from the anti-masons—deserting and betraying the latter, as he has "done" every party to which he has belonged—they recovered their position. The whig party was then pretty thoroughly Morganized, and it was very generally understood that Mr. Adams was to succeed Mr. Silabee. This arrangement, however, fell through, in consequence of what has been called Mr. Adams's "imprudent" conduct at the time of our dispute with France, on the indemnity question. Mr. Adams sided with his old competitor for the Presidency, and made strong patriotic speeches. The whigs of Masachusetts were as much disgusted with his conduct as the federalists had been with his course on the embargo question, seven and twenty years before. It would never do to have a man of such "tempestuous sympathies" in the Senate, from the old federal State. So Mr. Adams was suddenly dropped, and the Senatorship was conferred upon Governor Davis, who has since figured quite prominently in Washington. Mr. Davis was a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1825 to 1834. Twice elected Governor—in 1834 and 1835—he left he executive chair for the Senate, bu

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, March 25—6 P. M. There was a moderately active market this morning. At the first board prices were a little more buoyant; but the rise thus far has not been of a decided character. It has not been of the right sort to give confidence, and the purchases of cash stock have been principally by the bears for de-livery. The great difference between the cash price and buyer's option is an inducement for operators to buy cash stock and sell it out immediately on time buyer's option. Two and three per cent have been paid in this way for sixty days, and a good profit made by holding the stock. Morris Canal went up 4 per cent, Phoenix 14, Edgeworth 4, New Jersey Zinc 4, Canton Company 14, Nicaragua 4, Parker Vein 4, Harlem 4, Hudson Railroad 2, New Haven Railroad 4, Michigan Central Railroad 4, Michigan Southern Railroad 4. Camberland declined 4 per cent, Erie Railroad 4. Reading Railroad 1, Sixth ter's successful issue, and buoyed up by the super-Avenue Railroad 1. At the second board the market reacted a little, and closed with a downward and very indiscreet contracts for goods suiftendency. Morris Canal declined 4 per cent, New Jersey Zinc 4, Nicaragua 4, Erie Railroad 4, Reading Railroad 4. Hudson Railroad advanced 4 per cent, Phoenix 13. There was not much business transacted at the afternoon board, but it was prin-

cipally for cash. The receipts at the office of the Asssistant Trea surer of this port to-day amounted to \$122,197 11 payments, \$48,351 01-balance, \$7,178,125 71.

There has been but a moderate demand for foreign exchange for remittance by the steamship Hermann for Bremen to-morrow. The tendency of rates at the close was upward, without any material change. After the adjournment of the first board, the fol-

low	ng i	sales were made at auction by b	ir. Simeoi
Dra	per:		
20	hare	s Empire City Bank	1003
108	do.	Fast River Bank	100
10	do.	Shoe and Leather Bank	100
16	do.	Knickerbocker Bank	10234
20	do.	Farmers' and Citizens' Bank,	
7.70		Williamsburg 10	214 a 101
40	do.	Citizens' Pank	10734
190	do.	Suffolk Bank	55 14 a 85
10	do.	Nassau Fire Insurance Co	100%
10	do.	Commercial Fire Insurance Co	11234
20	do.	Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	1093
10	do.	Hanover Fire Insurance Co	105
10	do.	Continental Insurance Co	10234
10	do.	Olinton Insurance Co	99

We are happy to learn that Mr. Wm. J. McAlpin. State Engineer and Surveyor, has been appointed Chief Engineer and Vice President of the New York and Erie Railroad, for we now have a guaranty that the line will be well managed, and the affairs of the company properly administered throughout. It is a most judicious selection.

The bill providing for the amalgamation of the central line of railroads in this State is not likely to slide along so smoothly as anticipated. It will probably stick in the Governor's hands, upon some constitutional question.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at this port this evening, with three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. The news does not vary materially from that received by the previous steamer. Financial affairs were quiet, and the money marke t stringent, notwithstanding the influx of gold. American securities had been unfavorably affected by recent advices from this side. Less business had been transacted, and prices were in some instances lower. Quotations for cotton had declined, and the market was very dull. In grain there has been no change either way, but business had been very much depressed. The news, on the whole, is no favorable.

The Miners' (Cumberland) Journal of the 11th instant, in speaking of the Caledonia mines of that coal region, says:-These valuable mines constitute a portion of the fine coal property of the Parker Vein Company, in the George's Creek valley. They are managed by Mr. John Cowan, one of the most experienced practical miners of this region. Mr. C. has finished his inclined plane of 1,700 feet, and on Friday last coal cars were passed over it with the most perfect success, the grades being found well adapted for safe and easy transportation. The Parker Vein Company are now prepared to send to mar-ket two hundred tons of coal daily as soon as the Lonaconing Railroad reaches the mines, and are making preparations for a much larger business.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign drygoods entered at this port for consumption, for warehousing, and the withdrawals from warehouse, during the week ending the 24th of March, 1853 :-

MANUFACTURES OF BILK.	MANUPACTURES OF TOTTON.	duct
Hiks 139 \$140,274 (	Ginghams 22 8.013	ness
aces 36 15,789	Plush 4 673	tive
MANUFACTURES OF STIK.  Silks. 139 \$140.274 Sibbons. 71 50.825 aces. 35 15.789 lush. 30 9.978 clvets. 11 5.530 rapes. 4 1.585	Muslins 16 4,408	Jean
Vestings 9 4,093	Handkerchiefs 13 2 177	This
rape do 78 12,635	Gloves 12 1.893	mer
Cravats 3 1,589	Fringes 14 1.052	with
Pongees 99 19,213 18,563	Tapes 18 3,015	F
Silk & worsted 30 18,563 Silk & cotton 26 10,208 Gloves 22 10,473		Bup
Hose 10 3.142	Total1,293 \$241,236	Will
Reald & hors 11 3.886	Linens 500 98,994	as
Sewings 5 2,629 Raw 30 8,416		the
Sewings	Iaces     5     6,222       Handkerch'fs     4     3 112       Thread     52     12,002       Manufacs     6     2     1,188	lar,
Total 711 \$348,489	Thread 52 12,002 Manufacs. of. 2 1,188	of t
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		nov
Cloths 57 27,789	MISCHLLANEOUS.	from
Stuff good 14 2,938 Worsteds 39 13,019	F'thrakilowr's 18 3,040	bac bea
Cotton & wors. 264 71,446	Millinery 14 4,575	is g
Shawls 30 13,883		viz.
Blankets 119 19,887	Embroidery 34 24,042 Plusb 1 282 Leathr gloves, 8 9,239 Kid do . 4 4,575 Corsets 2 1,020	bah
Lastings 7 2,454 Covers 7 2,483 Hose 15 3,008	Leathr gloves, 8 9,269 Kid do 4 4,575	wh
Braid & bdgs. 15 3,642	Corsets 2 1,020 Wearing ap 2 733	the
Covers 7 2,483 Hese. 15 3,008 Braid & bdgs 15 3,642 Yarn 50 9,941 Carpeting 96 19,336 Manuface of 5 2,517	Wearing ap 2 733 Olleloth 6 1,444 Matting6,940 29,243	lea
Manuface of 6 2.517		sea
Total 926 \$275,858	Total 7,105 \$104,674	du
Entered for V	Varehousing.	the
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.	MANUFACTURES OF SITE.	nu
Cott.& worsted 18 4.563		off
Shawle 28 9.701	Scarfs 45 5.569 Cravats 3 2,121 Handkerchiefs 13 3.069	tra of
Blankets 29 5,281		ing
Yarn 4 1,536 Hose 8 1,559	Silk & cotton. 2 474	me
Total 000 eas 000	Plush 4 2,564 Hose 2 457	of t
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.   Cottons	Fongees	and
Colr'd cottons 5 611	Total 670 \$100,269	dec
Velvets 2 588	MISCELLANEOUS.	hoj
Hose 41 7,536	Plush 7 2,080	\$10
	Wearing app'l 10 970 Matting1,610 8,033	20
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		20 40
Linens 158 \$18,422	Total1,645 \$13,179	20 50
Withdrawn fro	WANTESA CHEEDING AN WAAT	50
Silks 9 \$5,403 Laces 1 642	Woollens 16 \$5,371 Cott.& worsted 19 3,608 Stuff goods 4 782 B'ankets 9 1,476 Hose 2 1,498	20 50
Crape shawls. 9 1,198	Stuff goods 4 782	5
Laces	B'ankets 9 1,476 Hose 2 1,498	20
	Total 59 \$13.735	10
Raw 24 4.213	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	350 200
Total 76 \$18,208	Linens 23 \$2,675 Handkerchiefs 3 1,528	200 100
MANUFACTURED OF COLIUM.	The second secon	100
Cottons 27 8,445 Colr'd cottons 2 224	Total 26 \$4,203	100
Velvets 2 416	MISCHI LANEOUS. Straw goods 48 \$9,176	50
Vestings 1 447 Manufs. of 1 350	Embroidery 2 970	650
Total 33 \$9,882	Total 50 \$3,146	100
RECAPITU	LATION.	200
Entered for (	52. 185 <b>3</b> .	200 200 150
Pkgs.	Value. Pkas. Value.	150 250
" cotton 906	\$260,375	50
" silk 368	000 005 811 040 400	
Miscellaneous 335	200,000 (11 040,400	600
	269,335 711 348,489 164,699 592 125,241 88,969 7,105 104,074	600 225 50
Totals	164,699 592 125,241 88,990 7,105 104,074	600 225 50 300 70
	164,699 592 125,241 88,990 7,105 104,074 105,395 10,627 \$1,094,898	600 225 50 300 70 50
Withdrawn fre	164,699 592 125,241 88,990 7,105 104,074 105,395 10,627 \$1,094,898	500 225 50 300 70 50 20
Withdrawn from 179 cotton 170 silk 83	203, 335 11 33, 335 164, 699 592 125, 241 88,969 7,105 104,074 104,074 104,095 10,627 \$1,004,898 107,005 107,0	600 225 50 300 70 50 20 23
Withdrawn from the wood wood wood wood wood wood wood woo	164,699 592 125,241 88,990 7,105 104,074 105,395 10,627 \$1,094,898	600 225 500 300 70 50 20 23
Withdrawn free Section 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	200,035 11 015,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 898 im Warehouse. \$23,903 50 \$13,735 28,367 33 9,882 28,173 70 15,208 20,071 20 4,203 10,013 50 3,146	840 500 205 500 200 200 230 840 500 250
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wood   79   Wood   179   Wood   179   Wood   179   Wood   172	104,699 592 152,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,24,303 50 \$13,735 28,367 33 9,882 20,071 26 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 Farchousing.	840 50 225 50 300 70 50 20 23 840 50 150 260 200
Withdrawn fri wool. 79 cotton 179 silk 83 fiax 172 Miscellaneous 788 Totals 1,292 Entered for 1 Manuf. of wool. 238	164,699 592 125,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 898 mm Warchouse. \$23,807 33 9,882 28,173 70 18,208 20,071 26 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 \$66,623 209 \$66,028	\$40 50 20 50 20 20 23 \$40 50 260 200 300 300
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wood   79   Wood   79   Wood   79   Wood   79   Wood   79   Wood   78   Wood   788   Wood   788   Wood   788   Wood   788   Wood   238   Woo	164,699 592 152,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 898 mm Warehouse. \$20,071 29 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 Warehousing. \$66,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 45,218 26,071 670 100,269	\$40 500 200 500 200 233 \$40 500 260 200 300 300 100
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wood   T9   Wood   W	164,699 592 152,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 898 mm Warehouse. \$20,071 29 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 Warehousing. \$66,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 45,218 26,071 670 100,269	\$40 50 225 50 200 23 \$40 50 250 250 200 300 300 100 500 200
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wood   79   Wood   78   Wood   78   Wood   78   Wood   78   Wood   79   Wood   7	\$64,699	\$40 50 50 50 50 20 23 \$40 50 250 260 200 300 500 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wood   79   Wood   78   Wood   78   Wood   78   Wood   78   Wood   79   Wood   7	164,699 592 152,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 898 mm Warehouse. \$20,071 29 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 Warehousing. \$66,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 45,218 26,071 670 100,269	\$400 225 500 3000 700 500 233 \$400 300 300 1000 5000 290 200 1000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wood   T9   Wood   Wood   Wood   Wood   Wood   Wood   Wood   Wood   Wood   T9	164,699 592 125,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88-5,395 10,627 \$1,094,898 826,393 50 \$13,735 28,173 70 15,298 29,173 70 15,298 20,071 26 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 8112,927 229 \$49,174 Forehousing. \$66,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 43,218 26,071 670 100,269 15,911 158 18,422 24,015 1,646 13,179 \$179,797 2,904 \$241,116 1852.	800 925 50 300 70 50 20 22 844 50 20 20 300 300 100 20 20 20 100 100 100 100 100
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wooton   79   Wooton   179   Woo	\$164,699	8000 2255 500 3000 700 500 200 2000 3000 3000 3000 1000 5000 2000 1000 2000 1000 2000 1000 2000
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wooton   79   Wooton   179   Woo	164,699 592 125,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88-5,395 10,627 \$1,094,898 826,393 50 \$13,735 28,173 70 15,298 29,173 70 15,298 20,071 26 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 8112,927 229 \$49,174 Forehousing. \$66,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 43,218 26,071 670 100,269 15,911 158 18,422 24,015 1,646 13,179 \$179,797 2,904 \$241,116 1852.	840 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fr	263, 325   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,627 \$1,004,898   10,628 \$12,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$26,0071 \$24,015 \$1,646 \$13,179 \$170,797 \$2,004 \$241,116 \$1862. \$1,081,322 \$1,144,072 \$43,184,50,919 \$24,343,081	840 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wooton   179   Wo	164,699 592 105,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,869 7,105 104,074 898 824,303 50 \$13,735 28,367 33 9,882 29,071 26 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 112,927 229 \$49,174 743rchousing. \$66,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 43,318 26,071 070 100,269 15,911 158 18,422 24,015 1,646 13,179 \$170,797 2,004 \$241,116 1852. \$1,081,322 \$1,144,072 43 18,450,919 24,343,081 4 \$19,532,241 \$25,457,153 cs have characterized the	840 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Wood   T9   Wood   T	164,699 592 15,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,869 7,105 104,074 898 824,303 50 \$13,735 28,367 33 9,882 20,071 25 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 \$172,921 43,218 26,071 158 18,422 24,015 1,646 13,179 \$179,797 2,904 \$241,116 1862. \$1,081,322 \$1,144,072 43 18,450,919 24,343,081 4 \$19,532,241 \$25,487,153 28 have characterized the during the past and pre-	8000 925 50 3000 70 50 20 23 844 50 250 200 300 300 100 29 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Cotton   179   Cotton   179   Silk   83   Gas   172   Miscellaneous   788   Totals   1,292   Entered for   1,292   Entered for   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   203   Gas   Silk   50   Gas   Silk   50   Gas   Cotton   1,643   Cottal value put on market   Gourth week in March   \$1,612,84   Previously   Since Jan   1st   20,376,3   Totals   \$21,989,18   The same general feature transactions in dry goods   Cottage   Cottage	164,699 592 152,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 823,395 33 9,882 28,173 70 15,208 20,071 25 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 8112,927 229 \$49,174 Warchousing \$60,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 43,218 26,071 670 100,269 15,911 158 18,422 24,015 1,646 13,179 179,797 2,904 \$241,116 1852. 1853. 81 \$1,081,322 \$1,144,072 43 18,450,919 24,343,081 44 \$19,532,241 \$25,487,153 85 have characterized the during the past and premase gone on unarrested	800 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Cotton   179   Wilk   83   Wilk   83   Wilk   84   Wilk   172	164,699 592 105,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,395 10,627 \$1,094,898 wn Warchouse. \$23,307 33 9,882 28,173 70 15,208 20,071 25 4,203 10,013 50 3,146 \$112,927 229 \$49,174 Warchousing. \$66,623 209 \$66,028 47,177 221 43,218 26,071 670 100,269 15,911 158 18,422 24,015 1,646 13,179 \$170,797 2,004 \$241,116 \$170,797 2,004 \$241,116 \$170,797 2,004 \$241,116 \$18,450,919 24,343,081 4 \$19,532,241 \$25,487,153 28 have characterized the large the past and prename and prename and prename and prename and prename and part of either fac-	60000000000000000000000000000000000000
Withdrawn fri   Withdrawn fri   Cotton   179   Cotton   179   Silk   83   Gas   172   Miscellaneous   788   Totals   1,292   Entered for   1,292   Entered for   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   238   Cotten   203   Gas   Silk   50   Gas   Silk   50   Gas   Cotton   1,643   Cottal value put on market   Gourth week in March   \$1,612,84   Previously   Since Jan   1st   20,376,3   Totals   \$21,989,18   The same general feature transactions in dry goods   Cottage   Cottage	164,699 592 105,241 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 88,969 7,105 104,074 89,969 7,105 104,074 89,969 7,105 104,074 89,969 7,105 104,074 89,969 7,105 104,074 89,969 7,105 104,074 811,961 299 \$49,174 8112,967 229 \$49,174 8112,967 229 \$49,174 8112,967 229 \$49,174 8112,967 229 \$49,174 8112,967 229 \$49,174 8112,967 229 \$49,174 8112,967 229 \$49,174 8170,797 2,004 \$241,116 8170,797 2,004 \$241,116 8170,797 2,004 \$241,116 818,450,919 24,343,081 4 \$19,532,241 \$25,487,153 81 18,450,919 24,343,081 4 \$19,532,241 \$25,487,153 81 18,450,919 24,343,081 4 \$19,532,241 \$25,487,153 81 18,450,919 24,343,081 84 19,532,241 \$25,487,153 85 have characterized the part of either facter. The stringency in the	800 225 50 300 70 50 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

money market has nurtured prudential habits among dealers, who now keep the future more immediately in view, while conducting their affairs, than they have hitherto done. This is a sound policy, and were it adopted earlier in the season, we would have less reason to doubt the prebability of a prosperous termination of the spring business. But it was not.
On the contrary, operators, emboldened by the winabundance of money, entered into very extensive able to the p of the most trying quarters of the year. The stocks furnished to meet those contracts have greatly exceeded the vastly increased wants of the country, and a considerable portion of them are now in first hands, awaiting the revival of a Northern and Western demand, which will doubtless be animated, but very unlikely to absorb our supbe animated, but very unlikely to absorb our supplies, which are daily augmented by fresh receipts. Should country merchants not buy more than is generally anticipated, a reverse in the course of trade that will seriously damage our past progress, is deemed inevitable. This result would not be very satisfactory to any one; much less would it please parties really engaged in the traffic. But while all would have cause to regret such an occurrence, it would not fail to produce good effects, by admonishing dealers of the safest paths to pursue hereafter, which, unfortunately, have not been sufficiently well known, or rightly followed by those whose past experience has not divested of either a culpable ignorance or recklessness. The trade in domestic manuperience has not divested of either a cuipable ignorance or recklessness. The trade in domestic manufactures is that which is the most encouraging, both as regards the present and the future. Brown sheetings and shirtings are quite as briskly dealt in as ever, the shirt of the strength of the shirt of t

at unimered races.	Holde	rs quote them thus:-	-
Width.	Prices.	Width.	Prices
AmoskeagA37	814	Lawrence . H 30	91
DoB37	8	Do 0.2.65.47	93
Appleton2.99.37	8	Lion36	53
Do30	634	Lockwood B 32	63
Do45	10%	Manchester 3 25.37	7
Atlantic A.2.85.37	8	Mariposa Mills 37	93
DoB39	834	Massach's. A.3.12.37	73
Do C 48	10	Do C 283	6 54
Do D 58	14	Milton Sheetings36	7
DoG30	634	Do. Shirtings27	53
Do L 37	736	Nashua, extra 37	73
Do039	734	Naumkeag 33	8
Beaver Creek 36	734	Do39	9
Bartlett	936	Norfolk 30	53
Do36	10%	Ocean30	53
Do	111	Pacific	63
Bedford30	636	Palo Alto 34	9
Boott Mills.H30	614	Pocassett Cohoes 39	83
Do034		Passaic 2.60,37	73
Do S39	736	Pepperill39	81
Do W 49	9%	Do36	81
Cabot A.2.90,37	734	Do34	73
Chicopee . D.2.90.37	734	Pokanoket 4.50.36	83
Conestogo 2.65,36	836	Portland 2.80,37	8
Clark Mills, 2.90,37	8	Portsmouth .2.75 37	814
Dwight C.3 55.20	6%	Reading40	91
Empire 2.80.37	7%	Do37	83
Globe, fine 36	7	Do35	81
Goodwins36	534	Rockingham 36	8%
Graniteville .2.65.37	814	Salmon Falls.2.75,37	63
Po30	634	Star 36	63
Great Falls. 0.3.20 37	7	Stark Mille, OS 37	73
Hard Twist.A36	736	DoS M A37	8
HooksettSimMills.38	9	Do	10%
Hope Steam Mills.36	814	Suffolk sheeting 37	6
India37	7	Thistle 3 00.37	736
Do. sheetings 37	7	Victory	73
Indian h'd. A.2 85.37	8	Waltham 47	9
Do E 47	936	DoW51	103
Lawrence.A37	736	Wamsutta, fine 40	123
DoB40	834	Wica'e mills . 2.85 . 34	7
DoC.3,90.37	8	Williamsville 38	123
Do D40	834	Winthrop36	63
DoG34	734		-
A STATE OF THE STA		abletines and in talen	
Bleached sheetin	gs and	shirtings are in tole	Laury
BOTTER FORTIERS ONG	1 PTT 113	Drices. Demins and	C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in tolerably active request and firm in prices. Demins and drills are both freely bought at full quotations. Ginghams are as previously represented. Lawns are not much inquired for. They retain their previous firmness, however. Nankins are without change of interest. Osnaburghs are hardly so brisk, but quite as valuable as they have been. Pantaloonery is held above purchasers limits, who are not inclined or cempelled to buy freely as yet. Printing cloths are sparingly taken, yet stiffly held at the annexed rates:

40x44. 434 60x64 534
44x43. 434 60x64 534
45x56. 54x68. 66
45x56. 55x688. 66
45x56. 55x6888. 66
45x56. 55x68888. 66
45x56. 55x688888. 66
45x56. 55x6888888. 66
45x56. 55x688888. 66
45x56. 55x688888. 66
45x56. 55x6888

Cotton goods, pkgs.....5,707 1,114 4,683
Woollens are quiet, but firm. Blankets are selling slowly at the improved prices to which we alluded in our last. Cassimeres are freely tendered, and

bought at rather easier prices; manufacturers are desirous to get them off their hands, that they may be enabled to devote their attention solely to the production of winter goods—hence the greater pleasiness of the article. A good inquiry prevails for cloths at uniform figures. Delaines are tolerably active and steady. Flannels are saleable and firm. Jeans are inactive. Shawls are beginning to appear. This is a species of goods in which American manafacturers are making great improvements—the summer styles, now in preparation, will bear comparison with the best imported kinds. Satinets and tweeds are moderately active and command full prices.

Foreign goods are less favorably situated than those of domestic production. They are in better supply and daily becoming more abundant, which will impair their success, even should as much of them be required to supply the later spring demand as has been anticipated. Regular importers occupy the least agreeable position. They have ordered large invoices of goods which they hoped to be able to sell freely to jobbers. But a considerable number of these have imported their own stocks, and are now in possession of ample supplies and complete assortments. Confequently, they will need none from regular importers, who are thus left in the background, oppressed with heavy stocks and still as heavy unfulfilled engagements. In this condition, it is generally thought they have but two resources, viz., either to dispose of their commodities at lower mies, or retain them in their stores. It is not probable that they will avail themselves of the latter, while, if they press their supplies on the market, they will be obliged to accept less money for them than is now claimed. It is this conviction which lead buyers to remain as idle as possible until the season grows older, and circumstances become more urgent than at the present time. Continental productions find the readiest purchasers and command the most satisfactory prices. British fabrics are inanimate and depreciating. Auction s Stock Exchange. 00 NY St 4½ s '04 100 950 shs Nic Transit Co 32½ 00 City 5's '70... 103 600 do ...... 32½

000 Erie 1st Mt Bds 11634	100 dob6m 35
000 E RR 2d Mt Bds 10634	100 do b60 34
000 E KR Cvt Bds '71 95	50 do830 321/4
000 do b10 9534	100 do
000 do	100 do b80 83%
000 Hud 2d Mtg Bds 98	220 Cumb'ind Coal Co 52
000 Nor Ind RR Bds 99	50 do
5 shs Bk Commerce 16634	50 do b30 52%
5 Dela & Hud Canal 121	150 do
0 Corn Exchange Bk 99	100 dob10 62
0 Continental Bk 98	100 do 51%
0 Morris Canal opg 2134	350 do 51%
0 do b30 22	100 do 53 51%
0 do 83 21%	125 Parker Coal Co bl5 30
0 do 1 daft opg 21%	150 do
0 do b60 22	25 do 29%
O Phonix Mng Co., 2234	100 Erie Railroad 85 1/2
0 do s10 2234	162 do 8532
0 do s10 22%	150 do 860 8532
O Nw Crk Coal Coa3 25	300 do
0 do 830 236	150 do
0 Edg'th Lnd Co b30 6	750 do 851/4
0 do s60 5%	100 do 85%
0 do 5%	100 Harlem Railroad. 6414
0 N Jersey Zinc b00 13	100 do 6434
0 do b30 12%	100 do 641/4
0 do 1234	600 dob10 65
0 do 123	50 Utica & Schen RR 152
0 do 1214	40 Long Island RR., 37
O Florence&Keyport 14%	100 do b60 3834
5 do 14	15 New Jersey RR., 134
0 dob60 14%	100 Nor & Wor RR., 5114
0 Canton Co b60 30%	100 do b60 38 1/2 15 New Jersey RR. 134 100 Nor & Wor RR. 51 1/2 325 Reading RR 88 1/2
0 N Y & N Hav RR 110	100 do b60 90
0 Mich Central RR 106 1/2	83 Buff & Roch RR., 130
0 Mich S RR 12014	250 Hudson River RR 68
3 Sixth Avenue RR. 116	
SECOND	BOARD.
1000 Ind State 5's 9714	120 Nie Transit Co 825
000 Hud 1st Mt Bds 105%	200 do 3214
0 shs Morris Canal., 21%	300 do 32%
0 Flor'ce & Keyport 14%	10 do 393/
0 do b80 15	10 do
0 do	200 do b3 5R%
0 do b60 14%	150 Erie Railroad 85%
00 Montgomery Mng 2	17 do 85%
0 do	50 dob10 8514
0 New Jersey Zinc. 1214	100 do 85%
O Penna Coal Co b3 112	10 do 85%
9 Cumb Coal Co 52	100 do
0 do 51%	
0 do b60 53	
0 do b60 53 00 New Crk Coal Co 2%	
O Phoenix Mng Co b60 25 34	50 do b60 88% 50 Harlem RR b10 65
0 do 24	950 Position PP
0 do	250 Reading RR 8814
0 Edgeworth Lad Co 6	50 Hudson River RR 63%
o romeworth raid co o	

CITY TRADE REPORT.

ASIBS continued in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales were made of 50 bbls., at \$5.56½ a \$5.62½ for pearls; and \$4.81½ a \$4.87½ for pots, per 100 lbs.

BARK—Quercitron was rather scarce and quiet at \$29 a \$30 for No. 1, Philadelphis, and \$23 a \$24 for Baltimore, per ton. We were informed that New York was out of market.

BRRADSTUPS.—Flour—A better inquiry prevailed for State and Western, which were more needed by Eastern dealers and shippers than by local jobbers, who refrained as much as possible from buying, as they hoped, with a continuance of the dry mild weather, and a consequent early resumption of canal navigation, to be shortly able to purchase stocks on easier terms. The day's transactions amounted to 10,600 bbls.: superfine No. 2 at \$4.12½ a \$4.25; ordinary to good State lat \$4.37½ a \$4.65½; mixed to straight Indiana and Michigan, with common to good Obin, at \$4.50 a \$4.75; favorite State at \$4.56½ a \$4.85; fancy Genesee at \$4.81½ a \$4.75; fancy Genesee at \$4.81½ a \$5.6½; fancy Genesee at \$4.81½ a \$5.6½; fancy Genesee at \$4.81½ a \$5.75; with extra Indiana, was in request at \$4.62½, and held at \$4.75 a \$4.87½; bond, per bbl—none sold; Southern exhibited more animation, at unchanged quotations. The day's business consisted of 3.200 bbls, at \$4.75 a \$5. for mixed to good; ba abs 37½ for favorite; and \$5.37½ a \$6.50 for fancy brands, per barrel. Rye flour was more abundant, and procurable at decidedly lower rates. Sales have been made of 250 barrels at \$3.75 for fine and \$4.62½ a \$5.00 barrels at \$3.75 for fine and \$4.75 a \$5.00 barrels at \$3.75 for fine and \$5.37½ a \$6.00 for fancy brands, per barrel. Rye flour was more abundant, and procurable at decidedly lower rates. Sales have been made of 250 barrels at \$3.75 for fine and \$4.75 a \$5.00 bbl., at \$3.00 bb

		1852.	1855.	Decreas
Delphia	bushe	ls. 45,000	35,000	10.00
Fort Wayne	11	100,000	63,000	37,00
Huntington	11	40,000	-13,000	27.00
Lagro	46	80,000	39,000	41,00
Logansport	41	70,000	50,000	20,00
Other points	44	25,600	3,000	22.00
Peru	- 44	25,000	10,000	25,00
Pittsburg	11	27,000	5,000	22,00
Wabash	- 41	60,000	21,000	39,00
		00,000	21,000	39,01
While this table the amount store shows that a large tained by the farme the present curren 600 bushels, affoat, nominal, Oats wer for Jersey; 44c, and for State and We eagerly tendered, a	ed at propers, who cy. I brought pretty later, and as	the places portion of laboration of laboration of laboration by econting by 91c. Batty freely defor Pennsyl- per bushs it continued	named, it last year's be induced not unsett arley ruled calt in at vania; and el. Corn	indirectle crop is reto sell a led; som dull an isc. a 45c. a 48c. a 48c
export demand, it transactions inclu-	ded 3	ed great f	rmness.	ine day

transactions included 32,000 bushels at 56c. a 59c. for damaged; and 60c. a 65c. for ordinary to prime Southern white and yellow, per bushel. The quantity of corn in store at the points in the Wabash Valley, spoken of under the head of wheat, is double what it was last year, while the supplies in,the interior are known to be greatly less than last season, the high prices obtainable having induced producers to send forward stocks.

CANDIES—Plain and patent sperm were inactive at 32c. a 33c. and 43c. per h. A good incurry existed for adamantine, at 22c. a 23c. per lb.

COAL—Foreign was rather quiet. The last sale of Liverpool orrel was made at \$9 per chaldron. Anthractite was liberally purchased from yard, at \$5 a \$5 25 per to.

cite was liberally purchased from yand, correction.

Correction to vary much. Sales have been made of 370 pkgs. Java, at 11½c. a 11½c.; 300 Rio, at 9½c. a ½c.; and 200 Maracaibo, at 9c. per lb.

Correct.—The sales to day amount to 1,300 bales, without charge in prices.

Features—Live geese arrived slowly, and found free buyers at 42c. a 43c. per lb. The amount on band in interior cities, especially Cincinnati, is said to be very smell.

terior cities, especially Cheinnati, is said to be very small.

Fenciurs.—Rates for Liverpool continued steady, with engagements of 18,000 bushels grain, at 7½d.; 1,500 bbls. flour, at 2s. 9d.; and 1,800 bales cotton, at ½d. a. 9.32d., the latter for compressed. To London 125 linds, tobsecowere engaged, at 52s. 6d. To Glasgow 9,500 bushels wheat were engaged on private terms. To California rates were steady at 55c a 85c. There was nothing new to notice in rates for Havre or Australia.

Figs.—Dry cod were tolerably active and firm; there have been 2,000 quintals taken, at \$3.62½ a \$3.70 per 100 (4bs. Mackerel continued very scarce; Nos. 1 and 2 were worth \$12 a \$13, and \$10.25 a \$11 per bbl. Some 150 bbls. pickled herring realized \$2.02½ a \$2.75 per bbl.; smoked were not so eagerly sought after; there have been 2,000 boxes sold, at 28c. for No. 1, and \$2c. a \$4c. for scaled, per box.

FRUT.—The day's operations included 140 boxes layer raisins, at \$3.00; 500 bunch do., at \$2.75 a \$2.80; 250 cluster do., at \$1.80; 490 Valencia do., at 9½c.; 60 cases sardines, part at 70c. at \$2.25c.; 5 cases citron, at 23c.; 25 boxes shelled almonds, at 29c.; and 25 bales Languedoc do., at \$15c.

Hay —The demand for river continued light, at \$7.4c.

25 boxes shelled almonds, at 20c.; and 25 bales Languedocdo., at 15c.

HAY—The demand for river continued light, at 87%c.
a \$1 per 100 lbs.

HEMF was in limited supply and request. The last sales made were at 10%c. for Manila, per lb., and \$100 for An erican undressed, per ton.

HOPS.—New ruled about the same, being in demand at 19c. a 21c., and held at 29c. a 22c. per lb.

IRON.—Scotch pig here was inactive and nominally-worth \$37 a \$39 per ton, six months, while it was offered freely and in fair demand, for future deliver, at, however, lower and irregular rates. 109 tons, deliverable next June, were disposed of to day at \$32, cash. Other kinds were neglected.

Lanns—There was more disposition shown by purchasers to deal in Eastern at \$2 25 per thousand.

Lame.—Fockland varied little, sales having been made